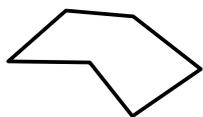


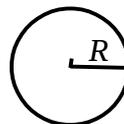
PÉRIMÈTRES, AIRES ET VOLUMES

1. Périmètre des figures de base.



Périmètre d'une figure polygonale :

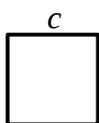
on ajoute les longueurs de tous les segments formant le tour de la figure



Périmètre du disque :

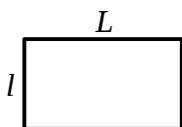
$$2 \times \pi \times R$$

2. Aire des figures de base.



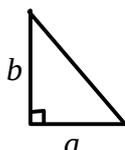
Aire du carré :

$$c \times c$$



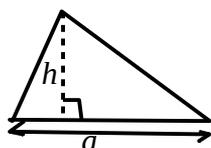
Aire du rectangle :

$$L \times l$$



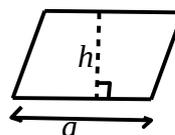
Aire du triangle rectangle :

$$(a \times b) \div 2$$



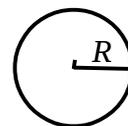
Aire du triangle :

$$(a \times h) \div 2$$



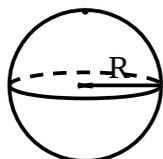
Aire du parallélogramme :

$$a \times h$$



Aire du disque :

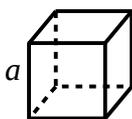
$$\pi \times R^2$$



Aire de la sphère :

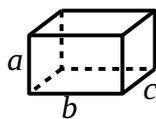
$$4 \times \pi \times R^2$$

3. Volume des solides de base.



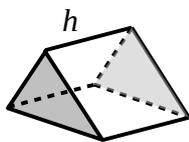
Volume du cube :

$$a^3$$



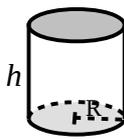
Volume du pavé droit :

$$a \times b \times c$$



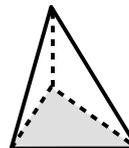
Volume du prisme droit :

$$(\text{aire de la base}) \times h$$



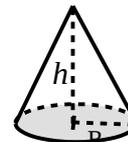
Volume du cylindre de révolution :

$$\pi \times R^2 \times h$$



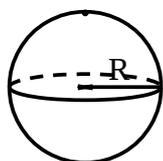
Volume de la pyramide :

$$\frac{1}{3} \times (\text{aire de la base}) \times \text{hauteur}$$



Volume du cône :

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times R^2 \times h$$



Volume de la boule :

$$\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times R^3$$